

USAID/Nigeria
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

The Country Setting. With the 1998-9 transition from military rule to a democratically elected government, Nigeria committed itself to the development of a sustainable democracy and the expansion of economic and social opportunities for all Nigerians. Over the intervening four years, Nigeria has made significant progress in laying the foundation for future democratic consolidation and economic growth. Nonetheless, Nigeria still faces formidable challenges.

Nigeria's economic and social stability are threatened by the rising tide of poverty. Per capita income has declined by 75 percent in real terms over the past 20 years, and 70 percent of Nigerians now live on less than one dollar per day. The economy is dependent on oil revenues, which provide 85 percent of federal budget resources and 95 percent of export earnings. Oil dependence has overshadowed the needs of agriculture, which employs nearly three-quarters of Nigerians and accounts for over 40 percent of GDP. Revitalization and diversification of the stagnant agricultural sector is a key strategy for poverty reduction. Pervasive corruption, which acts as a regressive tax and redistributes wealth in favor of the privileged, is also a major contributing factor to poverty, and must be aggressively addressed.

Nigeria's social indicators also paint a grim picture. While the estimated HIV/AIDS seroprevalence of 5.8% is relatively low compared to rates in Southern Africa, Nigeria's 3.5 - 4 million seropositives account for nearly one-tenth of the HIV/AIDS-infected worldwide. Far more alarming is the potential for explosive growth in the near future, to as many as 10 to 15 million HIV infected individuals over the next eight years. Half of Nigeria's population is under the age of 15 years, at high risk of infection and/or becoming orphaned. 900,000 Nigerian children have already been orphaned by HIV/AIDS, and this number could increase to 9 million in the next decade. Just 55 percent of primary school aged children in Nigeria are enrolled in school, and the increase in orphan numbers may reduce this even further, with the greatest impact on girls. At the same time, Nigeria's rapidly growing population threatens to overwhelm the country. The population is projected to double to over 260 million by 2025. This growth will require a doubling of the already inadequate infrastructure and GDP simply to sustain the current level of poverty.

Nigeria is scheduled to hold local, state and federal elections during the first six months of 2003. While the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has recently completed a national voter registration drive, media and other reports suggest that the process may not have been completely transparent or accountable. The registration exercise is nonetheless a major step forward in preparing the country to undertake a second round of democratic elections. Political tensions are rising in anticipation of the elections and threaten to exacerbate ethnic, communal and religious differences, resulting in an increase in the destabilizing regional and local conflicts that continue to plague the country.

USAID's programs in Nigeria address good governance, transparency, and conflict mitigation; agriculture and economic policy reform; basic education; health care service delivery, including HIV/AIDS; and infrastructure. The principal beneficiary groups reached by these programs include:

- small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, whose productivity and incomes are enhanced;
- the primary school-going population in selected areas, through activities to upgrade teachers' skills and promote community participation;
- young adults, men, and mothers and their young children, who receive quality health services;
- those at high risk for HIV/AIDS, through prevention and behavior change programs;
- Political reformers and citizens at large, as the capacity of civil society to dialogue with government on key policy issues and advance the democratic agenda is enhanced.

USG priorities for Nigeria were articulated in an Inter-Agency assessment conducted in June and July of 1999 and are reflected in the current USAID Transition Strategy for Nigeria, which was approved in August 1999. The Transition Strategy addresses immediate priorities, particularly the need to promote a positive environment to sustain the new democracy, but also lays the groundwork for a new, longer-term sustainable development strategy for Nigeria. This new strategy will be developed during the first six months of CY 2003.

Since the democratic election of 1999 and the return of civilian rule, the government has cautiously moved forward to increase the availability of basic education and health care services, adopt a pro-market, pro-liberalization economic stance, and permit an expansion of the role of civil society. USAID was the pioneer among donors in taking a proactive position and supporting the government, private sector, and NGOs to dialogue on policy reform, and studies, surveys and assessments initiated by USAID laid the groundwork. This platform is now being used by other donors and has encouraged domestic champions of change, including legislators, governors, and traditional leaders, to espouse policy positions.

Challenges. USAID/Nigeria has faced both development and management challenges over the past year. Program implementation and achievement of results have been affected by the difficult working environment, the rapid growth of the program, and the high costs of doing business. Institutional development in both public and private sectors took major steps backward during the decades of military oppression, and much more effort in capacity building and human resource development for these nascent institutions has been required than initially anticipated to put into place a framework for economic reform, rebuilding social sector service delivery, and further democratic consolidation. The level of political violence has escalated in the prelude to elections, fueled by pervasive poverty and massive unemployment. Corruption is both endemic and epidemic, contributing to high transaction costs and increasing public skepticism of the accountability and capacity of the government. The almost total reliance on petroleum exports to generate government resources has stifled other sectors of the economy.

The Mission has responded to these challenges in a number of ways. Implementation and results have been addressed by recruiting additional staff and by conducting rigorous evaluations and assessments of the portfolio of activities in order to improve performance. Capacity-building and institutional strengthening at all levels for both private and public sector partners remain core elements of the Transition Strategy and are integrated into each strategic objective. They will also be a focus of attention in the new country strategy. The democracy and governance team has made the issue of pre-election political violence a top priority in its work with the electoral commissions, political parties, and civil society. Networks of USAID-supported conflict mediators are in place in key political flashpoints and have been effective in defusing tensions. For example, the Mission's work with an interfaith group (Muslim and Christian) in Kaduna has introduced alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as a nonviolent approach to dealing with conflict. Corruption is a cross-cutting issue that has been addressed in all program areas. The government has undertaken to disseminate the results of the USAID-funded national corruption survey and is using multiple media to increase the visibility of its anti-corruption campaign. The Mission has also initiated efforts to address economic diversification. High-potential non-traditional agricultural export sectors have been identified and will become a priority focus in the new strategy.

Achievements. During FY 2002 USAID/Nigeria continued to focus its efforts on building capacity in both public sector institutions and in civil society. The Mission also expanded into new areas of service delivery, including basic education and agricultural technology. The program is built on core principles of partnership, accountability, leveraging, and impact.

USAID's democracy and governance program is designed to support Nigeria in its ongoing transition from military rule to civilian democratic governance. Over the past year, with national and local elections scheduled to take place in early CY 2003, the program has increasingly begun to focus on the linked issues of the elections and escalating political violence. USAID provided training to the Independent Nigerian Electoral Commission (INEC) for the national voter registration exercise, and also provided training in basic electoral administration to the staff of the 36 State-level independent electoral commissions. In addition, in order to enlarge political space and enhance competition, two political associations were assisted to meet the requirements for registration with INEC as political parties. Opportunities have also been provided for the parties to discuss and assess possibilities of violence and explore ways to minimize them.

The USAID program has also worked to strengthen the capacity of legislatures and courts in selected states. Case management, budgeting and resource mobilization, and judicial ethics have formed the core

of the program with the judiciary. The year found selected courts using their own financial resources to complement USAID inputs and expand the scope of the project, and USAID's program received an award from the Nigerian Bar association for its work to help courts improve case management. A total of 72 pieces of key legislation were passed by target legislative bodies, addressing improvements to health services, public education, and the climate for economic growth. A bill addressing violence against women has been submitted to the National Assembly, and legislation banning practices discriminatory against widows was passed in two additional States. The imposition of Sharia law in Northern Muslim states remains a concern that has not yet been effectively addressed either by USAID or by the Federal Government. USAID efforts to date have included support for radio and television programs addressing, inter alia, the authority and jurisdiction of the Federal Government over Islamic institutions.

Given the massive numbers of Nigerians living in poverty and the almost exclusive dependence on petroleum products to generate budget revenues and export earnings, sound economic management and diversification of the economy must clearly be instituted. The Mission's economic growth and agriculture program is focused on improving the performance of the agricultural sector and improving the enabling environment for private sector growth in Nigeria. During its first year of implementation, the Mission's rural sector enhancement program, carried out in collaboration with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, delivered improved agricultural technologies to nearly 6,000 farmers in 4 states, enabling them to double their production of target staple crops, sell their surplus at premium prices, and earn \$2.4 million in cash income. In addition, tailored technical assistance provided through the Farmer to Farmer program reached over 5,000 direct beneficiaries in FY 2002, assisting them to improve the efficiency of their agribusiness enterprises and increase their incomes.

The major emphasis of USAID's private sector development program is on privatization of state-owned enterprises through building the capacity of the Bureau for Public Enterprise (BPE). A major indicator of the success of this effort is the fact that the Mission's initial investment of \$10 million has leveraged an additional \$127 million in support from the World Bank and other donors for privatization efforts.

The basic education objective is designed to improve classroom teaching skills in core subjects (reading, writing and basic math); involve parents and communities more fully in supporting their schools; and provide skills training for young people who are not in school. 322 schools, 78 of them Islamic, are targeted under the program, with 90,000 pupils and 4,000 teachers directly benefiting. Communities are being assisted to develop priority "Literacy and Numeracy Agendas" for their schools that lay out clear objectives for improved levels of reading and writing skills, and will receive small grants to enable them to reach these goals. Efforts to prepare out-of-school youth for the job market reached over 4,000 direct beneficiaries with vocational and technical training.

USAID's integrated reproductive, maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS objective increased the delivery of critical, quality services for prevention, care and support, advocacy, and policy development. The past year saw consistent increases in sales of condoms and the numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) utilizing care and support services. With USAID support, the first two dedicated voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers in Nigeria were opened in Lagos and Kano. The immunization of 40 million children under the age of five against polio, a joint effort of USAID, the Federal Ministry of Health, and other donors, provides real hope that the cycle of transmission will be broken by the end of CY 2003, thus eliminating one of the last polio "hot spots" remaining on the earth. Targeted technical assistance and training boosted use of modern methods of family planning to prevent unplanned pregnancies by 27 percent over last year. USAID leadership contributed to the adoption and formal launch of a national policy on food and nutrition, and the implementation of a comprehensive national nutrition survey.

Nigeria's development is impaired by inadequate energy supplies and poor infrastructure. The country suffers from insufficient and unreliable electricity generation, shortages of gasoline, and poorly organized and managed aviation and maritime transport. USAID's special objective provides technical assistance, equipment and training to help Nigeria rehabilitate and improve these sectors. As a result, the electric power authority (NEPA) has restructured its operations in preparation for divestiture, passenger and

cargo security at the international airports has been improved, and selected port operations have been privatized.

Conflict Environment. Religious, ethnic, regional, communal and political differences provide fertile ground for the generation of localized conflict and violence in Nigeria. The centralization of resources in Nigeria makes the possession of political power very lucrative and the competition for political positions very intense -- politics is seen as the clearing house for jobs, contracts, and official plunder. The impending elections, preparations for which have been marred by postponements, delays, and a less than satisfactory voter registration exercise, will undoubtedly contribute to a short-term increase in episodes of violence, which the authorities appear to be largely unable to control. Nigeria lacks early warning systems and there is no systematic provision for preventive responses. To its credit, however, the Nigerian government has established the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), charged with drafting a National Conflict Strategy that will be instrumental in addressing major conflicts, including indigene/settler, ethnic, and religious conflicts. In carrying out its mandate, IPCR solicited the support of USAID and other donors to help it conduct a year-long Strategic Conflict Assessment (SCA). The final report will be presented to civil society and other stakeholders in February 2003 in Abuja for their review and input. As a follow-on, USAID and other donors will work to strengthen IPCR capacity and will provide resources needed to implement activities recommended in the SCA.

Gender. Nigeria's hundreds of indigenous cultures have widely varying traditional customs and belief systems. A common theme in many of these cultures is the subordination of women to men. Until recently, investment in girls' education was regarded as a waste of economic resources, and girls' enrolment in primary school remains significantly lower than that of boys in the North. Until just two decades ago, women had no voting rights in some northern states, and they remain disadvantaged throughout the country in campaigning for political office. Cultural practices that disadvantage or even persecute women are still in place in many areas. Widows are frequently denied inheritance rights to their late husbands' assets, or may be given in marriage against their will to one of the deceased husband's male relatives. Female genital cutting is widely practiced in the South.

The Mission's democracy and governance, basic education, and health programs have focused on gender, addressing women's political participation, girls' basic education, and health care service delivery for women and their children. As part of the new strategy development process, USAID/Nigeria has designed a comprehensive gender analysis that will address opportunities and constraints, the impact of gender on the achievement of results, and the potential impact of the program on the relative status of women in Nigeria. The results of this analysis will be a critical tool for guiding the planning process.

Trade Capacity Building. After decades of state-managed and protectionist economic regimes, the democratic government elected in Nigeria in 1999 has declared its intention to establish a national economy that is competitive, broad-based, open, and private sector-led. USAID/Nigeria realizes the critical role trade policy will play in laying the foundation for such dramatic changes, and has focused its trade capacity building program in five key areas: technical training for Nigerian economists and policy analysts; policy development, including trade, industrial, and tariff policies; policy research and analysis; public dialogue at national and regional levels; and institutional strengthening focused on the Vice-President's Economic Policy Coordinating Committee (EPCC). The new Trade Policy of Nigeria, developed with USAID technical assistance, was adopted by the National Executive Council during FY 2002. USAID worked in coordination with United States Trade Representative (USTR) to develop a proposal for sponsoring a World Trade Organization (WTO) workshop for Nigerian officials that will lead to greater collaboration and understanding of the world body. The Mission has also worked closely the World Bank, WTO and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on trade related activities e.g. the ECOWAS Trade conference.

Environmental Compliance: USAID/Nigeria Environmental Compliance for FY02/03

Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for the coming year.

The mission has presented a Concept Paper for development of a long-term strategy. It is likely that a number of new activities will be proposed in the new development strategy. It will therefore be important

for the MEO to consult with the emerging SO teams. In addition, it will be necessary to finalize the SO1 IEE, and obtain approved PERSUAPs for the Netmark program and IITA's cocoa and planting seed reserve projects.

Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs.

The SO7 IEE was amended and approved 9/12/02 and now covers all current, as well as a number of proposed activities. This SO has the greatest potential for environmental impact, including pesticide use, research on genetically modified organisms, and small-scale enterprise activity. It will therefore require active monitoring. SO9 will require monitoring with respect to procedures for medical waste disposal and the NetMark program. SO6 and SO8 activities have little or no potential impact on the environment.

USAID/NIGERIA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS AND PLANS

Assistance Activities	FY02 and Previous Coverage	FY03 Planned Actions	Comments
SO 6 (620-006): Transition Democratic to Civilian Government Sustained. Draft IEE completed. Categorical Exclusion recommended for all activities. IEE to cleared by mission and forwarded to BEO. Approved Dec. 02. IEE revised by SO1 Team Leader to remove rehabilitation of a building which will no longer be financed by USAID. Categorical exclusion recommended for all activities; no mitigation actions required. Draft approved Dec. 02			
SO 7 (620-007): Strengthened Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth. IEE revised and approved Sept. 02. The current IEE adds several proposed and new activities, including biotechnology, micro-finance and Global Development Alliance projects. Develop an agro-chemical training component to IFDC fertilizer activity; develop PERSUAP for cocoa activities, monitor activities with approved PERSUAPs; and monitor IITA bio-safety program; monitor Farmer-to-Farmer and SAFGRAD utilization of small-scale enterprise screening form. Discussions with program staff, including review of program description and implementation of monitoring plans. ENCAP training held November 48, 2002. PERSUAP for IITA planting seed reserve approved Jan. 03.			
SO 8 (620-008): Develop the Foundation for Education Reform. IEE approved June 01 recommends a Categorical exclusion for all activities. Discussions with program staff and review of program description.			
SO 9 (620-009): Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment SO-level IEE dated Sept. 01 in place. Discussions with program staff and review of program description. Netmark/Nigeria IEE cleared by Mission and forwarded to BEO and approved Jan. 03. Monitoring for implementation of Netmark Action Plan, and to ensure incorporation of appropriate medical waste procedures in testing and immunization centers.			
Special Objective 1: Improved Management of Critical Elements of Infrastructure and Energy Sector. A Negative Determination was recommended for technical assistance activities in the energy sector and a Categorical Exclusion for transport sector activities. This program is being phased out and no action is necessary. See SO7. SpO1 is now covered in that IEE. No additional activities planned.			

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained

- IR 6.1 Government Institutions Demonstrate Increased Transparency and Responsiveness
- IR 6.2 Foundation Established for a Fair and Competitive Electoral System
- IR 6.3 Increased Participation by Civil Society in Conflict Management, Public Deliberations and Oversight of Government

Discussion:

620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth

- IR 7.1 Government of Nigeria Economic Policies Formulation process Improved
- IR 7.2 Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage improved
- IR 7.3 Private Sector Services of Selected Institutions Improved

Discussion:

620-008 Develop the Foundation for Education Reform

- IR 8.1 Functioning Policy Support System in targeted states
- IR 8.2 Teacher training in English literacy and numeracy improved in targeted states
- IR 8.3 Community Participation in primary education increased in targeted states
- IR 8.4 Skills training for out-of-school youths improved in target states

Discussion:

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/ HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment

- IR 9.1 Increased demand for family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child-survival services
- IR 9.2 Increased access to and availability (supply) of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child-survival services and commodities
- IR 9.3 Improved quality of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child-survival services
- IR 9.4 Increased capacity of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child-survival services
- IR 9.5 Improved policy environment for delivery of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child-survival services

Discussion:

620-010 Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infra structure and Energy Sector

- IR 10.1 Energy Sector Operations Improved
- IR 10.2 Aviation Safety and Security Enhanced
- IR 10.3 Increased efficiency of Port services

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Nigeria

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2		Partners: contraceptive social marketing: DfID, PSIPolio eradication: National Program on Immunization, Unicef, WHO, Rotary International
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	6		Partners: Youth Workforce Development: GDA Secretariat, Academy for Educational Development, ChevronCrop/Livestock Production: Citizens International, local governments, USTDAInformation Technology: Citizens International, A. T. Balewa Univ., ISeC Ltd.Cassava: UNDP, IITA, Citizens International, State government.
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			\$155 million against USAID's \$36 million
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth	Yes		USAID investments in capacity-building of the Bureau for Public Enterprise leveraged \$127 million in resources from other donors to support privatization of state-owned enterprises.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth	Yes		Technologies disseminated to over 11,000 farmers and private sector input supply markets established with sales of \$21 million.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth	No		

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-008 Develop the Foundation for Education Reform	No				
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	52,779 Male	44,103 Female	96,882 Total		Based on actual enrolment figures obtained from schools, adjusted on the basis of a headcount in a subsample of schools.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	52,779 Male	44,103 Female	96,882 Total		

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth	No			
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	No			
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	No			
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	Yes				158 confirmed cases (WHO data).
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	No				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	Yes			Dedicated VCT introduced; private sector fully engaged; socially-marketed condoms achieved record sales; 60+ NGOs providing care and support to OVC and OLWA; 3 million people reached with ABC; high-level political engagement.	
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	1.27E+08				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	1.52E+08				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	5.8%				Reported in 2001 for calendar 2000. Next survey to be completed in CY 2003.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		DHS to be conducted in CY 2003.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	59.4%				Data reported are from a December 2001 Nigeria national consumer survey (Nigerbus) conducted by Research Media Strategies Services (RMSS).
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					USAID/Nigeria does not collect these data.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	74				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	3000				Also reported below.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					

Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services	0			
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months	0			
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.	0			
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)	0			
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	11			
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	307			
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	2			These VCT centers were launched during the 4th quarter of FY 2002.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment	0			
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program	0			
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No			
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	No			The Mission will conduct an MTCT assessment in mid-FY 2003, in collaboration with CDC. MTCT program will be launched in FY 2004.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	900 Male	1,350 Female	2,250 Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	900 Male	1,350 Female	2,250 Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	1,620 Male	1,380 Female	3,000 Total	

b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	1,620 Male	1,380 Female	3,000 Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	No			
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	21000			
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	300000			
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			TB assessment will be conducted in FY 2003.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained	Yes			The National Assembly approved 98% of the federal judiciary budget request in the 2002 budget, and 66% of the State request. These are increases over prior years and USAID is credited with creating awareness of the need for adequate budget allocations for judicial independence.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained	Yes			USAID technical assistance and training helped increase the number of registered political parties from two to six. USAID worked directly with five of these parties to build their capacity for participatory political engagement.
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained	Yes			USAID-supported CSOs engaged in advocacy increased from 36 in 2001 to 49 in 2002. These CSOs made over 500 advocacy contacts, compared with fewer than 200 in the previous year. Positive outcomes include banning of harmful traditional practices and support for CSO-backed legislation.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained	Yes			72 pieces of key legislation were passed at national and State levels.
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained	Yes			CRESNET, the national network of conflict mediators, mitigated six major internal conflicts.
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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	